

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The immediate friends of the late President MONROE have not witnessed with indifference recent discussions respecting the treaty of 1819, generally termed the Florida treaty—a prominent measure of his Administration. If they have hitherto refrained from remark, under all the peculiar circumstances of the case, it has been under a sincere desire that their motives should not be misunderstood, when, in the progress of time, it would become them to be heard.

If Mr. MONROE were living—in confidence that this, with his other public acts, would receive the calm and deliberate judgment of posterity on a full view of all the motives which induced its adoption—it is probable he would leave to time its perfect justification, under all the trying circumstances of the period to which it refers. But, under the influence of that characteristic integrity which distinguished his private and public life, he would be prompt to relieve from unmerited censure or injury any individual charged with the assumed injurious consequences of an act unequivocally his own.

Under existing circumstances it seems proper that his personal representatives should do no less. It is, therefore, in the single spirit to shield from injustice each of the distinguished individuals associated in the Administration of that day, and, as far as possible, to render full justice to all, that the present appeal is made.

With these remarks, it might be sufficient to say that no member of that Administration is or ought to be responsible for the provisions of that treaty. Whether regarded with favor or otherwise at the present time, they were the results of the deliberate judgment of Mr. MONROE himself. With these admissions justly appropriated to the living, a few remarks seem due to the dead.

The views under which that public act was consummated, securing, as Mr. MONROE with a host of others then believed, all the great objects of national import claiming special care, belong to the history of those times. With the general scope of the policy which shaped the measures of his Administration, they will, in due time, invite the judgment of the present age. If the disposition exist, without such evidence, to anticipate its verdict, it may be proper to suggest that this treaty was framed twenty-six years since, the country comparatively young, and its prospective extension measured by many difficulties and dangers, both at home and from abroad, evidently little understood at the present day.

If, under the very patriots of that Administration, it shall hereafter appear that, oversteering imminent sources of danger in her growth to manhood, our country has attained unexampled prosperity at home and envied influence abroad, may it not save of injustice and ingratitude that they who in her infancy peacefully secured so much, should be openly charged with treachery to her real interests, because, without putting all at hazard, they did not then acquiesce more? The justice of these remarks will be more apparent when it shall be distinctly known that, in addition to its unanimous confirmation by a Senate eminently distinguished for virtue and patriotism, the act in question then elicited the concurrence of many of the illustrious now dead, and some of the most distinguished living of the present day.

It is eminently due to the memory of Mr. MONROE explicitly to state that, in the execution of the high duties involved in this measure, he did not fail to avail himself of all the lights which patriotism and experience could shed upon it. Its provisions were the subject of friendly consultation with JEFFERSON and MADISON, names identified with no concession unworthy of their country; and the policy dictated, especially as to boundary, has the written approbation of JACKSON, well versed in the localities of a territory to which they refer, then lately the scene of military services distinguished by high personal responsibility, which gave him new claims to the grateful recollections of his country.

It will be apparent, nor is there any disposition to conceal the fact, that these remarks are the production of a personal friend of Mr. MONROE, sensitive to the further progress of error, and impelled by a sincere desire that, in doing justice to others, at least some portion should not be withheld from him. Dictated by a conviction of right, they are offered in a spirit of moderation and candor, inviting the calm consideration of all, controversy with none, but distinctly challenging contradiction from any. The materials on which they are founded are taken from a depository tainted with no selfish considerations and regarded as sacred trust. Dedicated to the cause of justice and historical truth, they are preserved to promote at the proper time the full triumph of both, and only accessible now, when just cause of complaint seems to exist that the just limits of both have been seriously invaded.

HONORS TO MR. CLAY.

In addition to the many demonstrations of the People which we have already had occasion to notice, in various parts of the country, in order to testify their respect for Mr. CLAY by some enduring memento, we observe that the Ladies of Albemarle assembled on the 16th instant in the Presbyterian Church at Charlottesville, and responded to the proposal lately made by the Ladies of Virginia to erect a Statue to HENRY CLAY, by the organization of a Society auxiliary to that which has recently been formed at Richmond for the same purpose. The officers of this Association are:

Mrs. GEORGE TUCKER, President; Mrs. WILLIAM C. RIVES, Mrs. J. R. JONES, Mrs. John Coles, Mrs. Thomas Garland, Mrs. Edmond J. Thompson, Mrs. Pearly Gilmer, Mrs. James M. Bowen, Mrs. John B. Hart, and Mrs. James Michie, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Julia Coles, Treasurer; E. C. Watson, Secretary; Mrs. V. W. Southall, Mrs. John Cochran, and Miss Martha Peake, Corresponding Committee; Mrs. S. P. Hargrave, Mrs. C. P. McKemie, and Mrs. L. K. Bailey, Committee of Collections.

WILLIAM admirably lifts off the cant and affectation of certain pretended critics—follows, who would write hypocritically for hours upon the chasteness of coloring and beauties of light, shade, foreground, and perspective, in the whitewash upon a board fence. We give a couple of his sallies as samples of the whole:

"No. 1. Boy twisting a pig's tail. The tone of this picture is admirable. The pig's foot in the foreground is capital, and the melancholy expression of his face, when enduring the torture, is wholly Raphael. The turn in the boy's arm, while giving the twist, is perhaps too much in shadow, but this is, trifling blemish. This picture was formerly in the possession of Cardinal Lezzarini. Price \$201 37."

"No. 2. Woman eating doughnuts. Trian. We should know this to be one of Trian's by its *chinois* design. Mark the beautiful 'dome brown' appearance of the third doughnut on the left corner of the basket. It is nature itself. The heel of the woman's shoe is in admirable keeping with the hole in her stocking. This picture was formerly in the palace of Prince Mazy Fussy, at Florence. Value \$213 124."

MANUFACTURING IN NATURE.—The cotton manufactory of which we have frequently before spoken, has lately fallen into the hands of Samuel T. McAlister, Esq., who is adding to his buildings and making valuable improvements in the machinery, which will enable him to supply the whole country with coarse negro clothing, bagging, twine, candle-wick, linens, jeans, &c. He is now manufacturing an article of cotton-bagging out of the refuse cotton, which is altogether unmerchandise, which, for strength, weight, and durability, is unsurpassed by the very best Kentucky bagging. He is also weaving, of the same kind of cotton, a very excellent article for making cotton bags for pickers. Mr. Francis, who has the experience of many years, has established near the cotton factory a manufactory of stone ware, such as jugs, jars, flower-pots, and every thing of that description. He has a kiln containing about twelve hundred pieces, ready to burn, and intends to extend his operations as the business of the country and city will justify. He informs us that there is a greater variety of clay suitable for the business, at Natchez than at any place he has visited in the United States.

[Natchez Free Trader,

MR. DORR.

The New York Evening Post of December 14th observes that Mr. DORR is willing to take an oath of allegiance to the State of Rhode Island if he could be liberated from his present imprisonment on that condition. In order to show that the Legislature of that State has always been willing to liberate him on that condition, we republish the subjoined documents from "An Address to the People of the United States," signed by a number of citizens of Rhode Island, dated October 21, 1844. Mr. RANDOLPH, who makes the statement below, is a member of the Senate from Newport, of the Law and Order party, and has been for many years a distinguished and influential member of one or the other branch of the Legislature.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 21, 1844.
I, Henry Bowen, Secretary of said State and ex officio Secretary of the Senate thereof, do certify that, at the session of the General Assembly of said State in June last, Sullivan Dorr, father of Thomas W. Dorr, addressed a petition to the General Assembly, and presented the same to the Senate, stating, among other things, "that the said Thomas W. is now confined in prison for the crime of treason against the State, and is liable to be sentenced to imprisonment for life in the State prison;" and concluded said petition with a prayer "for the liberation of his said son," which petition is still pending.

I further certify that no petition has been presented to or is now pending in the Senate, by or in the name of Thomas W. Dorr, praying for liberation, commutation, or pardon, on any other matter or thing relating to his conviction for treason aforesaid.

I further certify that the General Assembly only possess the pardoning power.

HENRY BOWEN.

MR. RANDOLPH'S STATEMENT.

On Monday, the day of June last, the day on which Thomas W. Dorr was sentenced by the Supreme Court, having received a letter from Mr. Sullivan Dorr, his father, enclosing a petition to the General Assembly for his liberation, or a change in the place of his confinement, I called at the jail in Newport, to see Mr. Dorr. Soon after entering his room I presented to him the letter of his father as my excuse for wishing to see him. Among other things, I told him that I was desirous that he should not submit to the indignity of putting on the prison uniform; that I considered the law indicated by his conviction and sentence, and that if he would take the oath to support the existing Constitution, I would do all in my power to have him set at liberty before being carried to the penitentiary. His reply to me was, that he did not see why he should be singled out to take that oath. While I was with Mr. Dorr, Mr. Atwell, his counsel, came to see him. I heard Mr. Atwell's view, and requested that he might be invited into the room, stating that I had no objection that Mr. Atwell should hear what I should say to him. After Mr. Atwell came into the room I stated again that all I asked to induce him to exert all the means I possessed to procure his liberation before he was carried to the penitentiary was, that I should be assured that he would take the oath to support the existing Constitution of the State. Both Mr. Atwell and myself endeavored to convince Mr. Dorr that there was nothing unreasonable or derogatory in what was required of him. We both stated that the oath proposed was the same which we, as members of the Assembly, should be required to take on the succeeding day. Mr. Dorr said that if all the people of the State were required to take that oath, he should not hesitate to be one of the citizens of Rhode Island to take it; and that if he was elected a member of the General Assembly he should take the oath, but that he could not understand why he should be singled out to take this oath.

I stated to him that I did not wish him to do any thing that indicated a change of opinion as to the right of the people to change their Government, or as to the fact that a majority of the adult males in the State had voted for the People's Constitution, on both which subjects we differed; but that he must now be convinced that a very large majority of the people of the State were in favor of the existing Government, and as he professed to be willing to be governed by the majority, his taking this oath would not be a violation of any principle which I understood him to hold. He said, it is the Government of the State, but how it became so is another question. I was in conversation with Mr. Dorr on this subject, I think, approaching two hours. I have stated the substance of the conversation as nearly as I can recollect it. When I left him it was understood between us that he would consider the matter, and give me an answer at a future time. After reading his father's letter Mr. Dorr requested me to permit him to see the petition. I showed it to him. He was much displeased with it, and was unwilling that it should be presented; at the same time he asked me, if I did not present the petition, to say that he knew nothing of it, and had no hand in its being written or presented. On the day but one after, I saw Mr. Atwell, and he informed me that Mr. Dorr had desired him to say to me that he would do nothing about it, which I understood to mean that he would not take the oath.

I stated the facts which I have here related to the Senate, presented the petition, and asked that it might lie on the table. I remarked at the time that I should not advocate the petition, unless I had some assurance that if he was liberated he would cease to agitate the State on this subject. I certify the foregoing to be true.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

On the 26th of June, 1844, Mr. Randolph, a Senator from Newport, presented to the Senate of Rhode Island a petition from Sullivan Dorr, Esq., praying for the liberation of his son, Thomas W. Dorr, who had been convicted of the crime of treason against said State. Mr. Randolph stated that he had had an interview with T. W. Dorr, and from that interview he could not support the petition. Mr. R. then moved that the petition be laid on the table, which motion prevailed.

At the meeting of the Senate, in the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Ballou, a Senator from the town of Cumberland, called the attention of the Senate to the subject. He said he had been requested by Mr. T. W. Dorr "to disclaim all knowledge of the petition on his part, and in his name to protest against any action by the General Assembly upon said petition."

The words above in italics were reduced by me to writing at the time, and shown to Mr. Ballou, who did not object to the same.

GEORGE RIVERS,

Clerk of the Senate of Rhode Island.

Since the above was placed in type, we have learnt from undoubted authority that the Inspectors of the Rhode Island State Prison have allowed Mr. DORR'S Counsel to have free access him for one fortnight, in order to ascertain his wishes in relation to bringing his case before the Supreme Court of the United States, and to take the steps necessary therefor, should they determine on that course.

THE ANTI-RENTERS.—MURDER.—The first of the regular meetings announced to be held by the Anti-Rent party of New York has resulted in bloodshed. It was held at a village known as "Snook Hollow," in Columbia county. A man from Hilldale was seen as a spectator, named RIZENBAUGH. He had spoken against the proceedings, and was required by one of the "Indians" to cry "down with the rent." He refused, and the Indian presented his pistol and repeated the demand. Upon the second refusal the "Indian" shot him through the body, and he expired immediately. The meeting was thereupon broken up. It is reported that one of the leading "Indians," who went by the assumed name of "Big Thunder," and two of his associates, have been arrested and committed to jail on the charge of being concerned in this murder. It is to be hoped that, if guilty, they will be made to expiate their crime upon the gallows.

JUDICIAL DECISION.—Some time ago a slave escaped from Kentucky to Ohio. He was pursued and overtaken. Some of the Ohio abolitionists proposed to buy him. His master acceded to their proposition and took their bond for \$800. Subsequently they refused payment, alleging that, in contemplation of the laws of Ohio, they had received no consideration. The case came recently before the Supreme Court at Chillicothe, which gave a decision in favor of the claimant.

[Louisville Journal.

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

The subjoined documents were yesterday transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, in answer to a call made by that body:

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 23, 1844.

To the Senate of the United States:
I herewith transmit a letter from the Secretary of State, accompanied by copies of the correspondence asked for by your resolution of the 12th instant.

JOHN TYLER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 19, 1844.

The Secretary of State has received from the President the resolution of the Senate of the 12th instant, requesting him "to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all the correspondence not heretofore transmitted to the Senate which may have taken place between the Department of State and the present Minister of the United States to France, relating to the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States."

And in answer thereto has the honor to transmit herewith extracts from the instructions to that Department to Mr. King, dated April 23d, 1844, and from a despatch dated the 26th of August, 1844. These include all the instructions given to Mr. King in relation to the subject referred to in the resolution. The main object of his mission was to strengthen and confirm those friendly relations which have so long subsisted between the two countries; and, in the fulfillment of this purpose, it was left to his discretion, as he was, from his position in the Government, fully acquainted with the proposed measure of annexation in all its bearings, to adopt such course as might seem to him best calculated to prevent any misunderstanding in regard to so important a subject. His correspondence with the Department in reference to it, being a narrative of informal conversations, could not, consistently with usage or propriety, be made public. The only material part of this correspondence having relation to Texas is embraced substantially in the despatch from this Department to Mr. King dated the 12th day of August last, (already published,) and in the extracts from the despatch of August 26th, 1844, herewith communicated.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. CALHOUN.

To the President of the United States.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. King.—(Extracts.)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 23, 1844.

SIR: Having received your letter of the 14th instant, notifying your acceptance of the appointment tendered to you by the President as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, and signifying your readiness to proceed upon your mission, I have now the honor to transmit to you your commission in that character, and a credential letter addressed to his Majesty the King of the French, together with an open copy of the same for your inspection and use. In presenting your letter of credence, you will take advantage of the occasion to express to his Majesty assurances of the earnest desire by which the President continues to be animated to maintain unimpaired, and to strengthen if possible, the very friendly relations so happily subsisting between the United States and France; and to that end the President relies with confidence upon your general knowledge of the situation and position of the two countries with regard to each other, and upon your experience and discretion for a judicious co-operation in the cultivation and improvement of this good understanding between the parties.

The instructions to this Department to your predecessors in the mission, to which you are referred as embodying the views entertained by the existing Administration of this Government, together with the records and papers belonging to the Legation, will give you a full knowledge of the situation of the relations between the United States and France. They are at present, and have long been, of the most friendly kind; and, in entrusting them to your immediate charge and superintendence, the President indulges the confident hope, as I have already intimated, that your efforts will be spared on your part to strengthen and confirm the sentiments of mutual good understanding and respect prevailing between the two nations, and which are not less honorable to the character than advantageous to the interests of the parties. Special instructions upon important points at issue between the two Governments will be transmitted to you from time to time as occasion for them may arise.

During your residence in France you may sometimes be applied to to interfere in behalf of American citizens to obtain satisfaction for claims which they may have on his Majesty's Government, or the redress of grievances which they may experience in the course of their dealings and transactions. You will in all such cases, where the intervention of the Government may be proper, according to the public law, afford such official aid as may appear to you likely to be useful, whether you have special instructions for this Department or not.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.

J. C. CALHOUN.

WILLIAM R. KING, Esq. &c. &c.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. King.—(Extract.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 26, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch (No. 2) dated July 31st, and to express my gratification at the result of your conversation with Mr. Guizot, especially that part of it which refers to the rumored project of the French Government, conjointly with that of Great Britain, against the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States. Such a step, had it been taken by France, must have excited unkind feelings, and given to the United States just cause of complaint. The Government of the United States will confidently rely on the assurances of Mr. Guizot; and it is hoped that, neither separately nor jointly with any other Power, will be tempted to adopt a course which would seem so little in accordance with her true interests, or the friendly relations which have so long subsisted between the two countries.

My reply to your first despatch, which was forwarded by the last steamer, renders it unnecessary for me to enlarge on the topics presented in your last. In regard to Mr. Guizot's inquiry respecting a proposed guaranty of the independence of Texas, your reply was well-timed and judicious. The settled policy of the United States has been to avoid entering into such guaranties, except in cases of strong necessity. The present case offers no reasons to warrant a deviation from that policy. On the contrary, it presents a strong additional reason for the maintenance of our policy, inasmuch as a guaranty would permanently defeat the proposed measure of annexation, which both countries seem anxious to advance.

WILLIAM R. KING, Esq. &c. &c.

A VOICE FROM MARYLAND.

At a meeting of the voters of Liberty District, in Frederick county, (Md.) held on the 14th instant, the following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Whereas the specific object for which the public lands were conveyed to the General Government have been fully accomplished, and a vast extent of public domain still remains, which of right results to the States, according to the true intent and meaning of the deeds of cession, and the same is now needed by the General Government, inasmuch as other ample means are provided by the Constitution for raising revenue for the common defence and general welfare:

And whereas, in the present embarrassed condition of many of the States of this Union, Maryland amongst the number, the public lands are a proper and legitimate source of relief, and should be applied to that purpose: Therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the measures proposed by the Hon. WM. COTY JOHNSON, of issuing a specific amount of stock by the General Government, to be distributed among the States, and pledging the public lands and the proceeds of the sales thereof for the redemption of the same, is a measure calculated to afford the most speedy and effectual relief to the people of the indebted States, and is called for by their present exigencies.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Maryland be respectfully requested to give an expression of opinion favorable to this measure.

Resolved, That, whilst we will persevere in making continual claims to our full share of the public lands, until justice is awarded to our State in this behalf, we deem it nevertheless the duty of Maryland in the mean time to pass and keep in force all laws necessary for the collection of State taxes and the preservation of the faith of the State, and, as a measure of relief within her own control, to pass an efficient LAW AT THE APPROACHING SESSION TO ENABLE THE CINCINNATI AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY, &c. which the State is largely interested, to complete that great work to Cumberland, and to the coal region at the mouth of the Ohio, on its own resources, and thus render it productive.

LEACHED THE WROTH MAN.—A Irish man in Iowa, suspected of horse-stealing, was waited upon by a self-appointed deputized of the people. They seized an individual supposed to be him, and inflicted a severe flogging, and it was not until after they had mangled his back in the most horrible manner that they discovered he was not the man they were after.

THE TREATY-MAKING POWER.

The annexed correspondence, which we copy from the Evening Post, explains itself:

MONDAY EVENING.

DEAR SIR: I have taken the liberty to send you a copy of an article written for the Evening Post, on Mr. McDuffie's resolution, in which I endeavor to prove it unconstitutional. Will you do me the favor to look it over, and to give your opinion on the question? Your long experience in public affairs, and intimate knowledge of the men and opinions of our best age, give a sort of claim on you to advise us when we think the Constitution assailed.

Most respectfully and truly, your most obedient servant,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

HON. ALBERT GALLATIN.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 17, 1844.

DEAR SIR: I have received your note of yesterday, asking my opinion respecting the constitutional character of the resolution for annexing Texas by a legislative act now before Congress. Had not that resolution been proposed, I should not have thought that there could be a difference of opinion on that subject.

A doubt has been suggested whether the General Government has the right, by its sole authority, to add a foreign independent State to the Union; and I have even been of opinion that conditions, might occur in a treaty ratified by the President and Senate, such as binding the United States to pay a sum of money, which would require the free assent of Congress before such conditions could be carried into effect. But it is unnecessary on this occasion to discuss those questions. The only issue is simply this: In whom is the power of making treaties vested by the Constitution?

The United States have recognized the independence of Texas; and every compact between independent nations is a treaty.

The Constitution of the United States declares that "the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senate concur." This power is not given to Congress by any clause of the Constitution.

The intended joint resolution proposes that the treaty of annexation between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, signed on the 12th day of April, 1844, (which treaty is recited verbatim in the resolution,) shall, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, be declared to be the fundamental law of union between the said United States and Texas, as soon as the supreme authority of the said Republic of Texas shall agree to the same.

The Senate had refused to give its consent to the said treaty, and the resolution declares that it shall nevertheless be made by Congress a fundamental law binding the United States. It transfers to a majority of both Houses of Congress, with the approval of the President, and to two-thirds of both Houses without his approval, the power of making treaties, which by the Constitution was expressly and exclusively vested in the President, with the consent of two-thirds of the Senate. It substitutes for a written Constitution, which distributes and defines powers, the supremacy, or, as it is called, the omnipotence of a British Parliament. The resolution is evidently a direct and in its present shape an undisguised usurpation of power and violation of the Constitution.

It would not be difficult to show that it is not less at war with the spirit than with the letter of that sacred instrument; and that the provision which requires the consent of two-thirds of the Senate was intended as a guaranty of the States' rights, and to protect the weaker against the abuse of the treaty-making power, if vested in a bare majority. But the case appears to me so clear that I would fear to obscure that which is self-evident, by adding any argument to the simple recital of the constitutional provision and of the proposed resolution.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration and personal regard, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq. New York.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

At the Senate of the State of South Carolina, on the 16th instant, Mr. PICKENS introduced the following resolutions on the subject of the proceedings in Congress on Abolition petitions and the repeal of the Twenty-fifth Rule:

Resolved unanimously, That this Senate considers the recent movement in the House of Representatives in Congress, in relation to the reception of petitions to abolish slavery in any portion of this Confederacy, as calculated to endanger the peace of our State, as a flagrant outrage upon our rights, and a decided step towards the subversion of our institutions, and the dissolution of the Union.

Resolved unanimously, That on this subject we admit no legislative power in Congress, and that such legislation will be in fact a dissolution of the Federal compact.

Resolved unanimously, That if there should be legislation on this subject by Congress, that the Governor of this State is hereby requested to call the Legislature together, in order to decide upon the mode and manner in which we shall preserve and defend our ancient rights and liberties.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Senate, and sent to the House for concurrence; where, after undergoing some debate, they were made a special order for the 17th instant.

POSTSCRIPT.—Later accounts inform us that the above resolutions produced a stormy debate in the House, after having refused several motions to amend, finally laid them on the table.

The Legislature adjourned sine die on the night of the 18th instant, after a session of between three and four weeks.

OHIO AND THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The following preamble and resolutions have passed both branches of the Legislature of the State of Ohio:

Whereas it is believed that an effort will be made in the present Congress to change the naturalization laws of the United States: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That it is inexpedient at this time to make any change of the naturalization law, having for its object an extension of the period of probation required for the naturalization of foreigners.

A REVENUE CUTTER TO BE BUILT HERE.—We are gratified to be able to state that an iron Revenue Cutter is to be built in our city. A contract for building such a vessel has been entered into with the Department at Washington by Mr. Joseph R. Anderson, Justice of the Peace for Findlay, and he will proceed promptly with the work. For this purpose he has purchased a ship-yard at Bagdoot, and will put up the buildings necessary for the undertaking. The iron will be rolled and cast at the Foundry, and put together at the shipyard.

RIOT AT POTTSVILLE, (Pa.)—The Irish laborers on the Valley railroad continue their outrages. Four companies of military have been called out and succeeded in capturing forty-two rioters. Threats of assassination and murder have been made, but we have every confidence that the citizens of Schuylkill county will suppress all disorders on this occasion as promptly as they did former attempts. We should not, however, be surprised to hear of bloodshed. Colonel Wynkoop, who is in command of the companies ordered out, is not to be trifled with, and, as the Sheriff is present with him in person to direct operations, the laws will be supported at every risk.

[Philadelphia Gazette.

A gathering had place at Philadelphia on Wednesday, in consequence of several persons received from several rowdy boys who beat and beat him in the street. The officers are in pursuit of the offenders.

In the United States District Court, sitting in admiralty at New Orleans, Hon. T. H. McCLURE, Judge, advised was given on Thursday week in favor of G. H. CALDWELL and owners of the steamer *Buckeye*, (which boat our readers will recollect was sunk by collision with the *De Soto* in March last,) against the owners of the *De Soto* for five thousand five hundred dollars and costs.

MR. MATTHEW C. FIELD, formerly attached to the New Orleans *Picayune*, and recently the editor of the *St. Louis Reveille*, died a few days ago on his passage from Boston to Pensacola, whither he was going for the benefit of his health.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam-ship *ACADIA* arrived at Boston last Saturday morning, from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 4th instant.

Her news is of no particular importance. Commercial matters remain about the same as at the departure of the last steamer, excepting cotton, which had fallen an eighth of a penny in the Liverpool market. Money continued abundant in England, and the Bank had reduced its loans till the middle of January to 24 per cent.

Parliament is further prorogued by proclamation from December 12 to February 4, then to assemble "for the despatch of business." On the 28th of November Sir Henry Pottinger was sworn as a member of the Privy Council, and took his seat at the Board.

The Princess SOPHIA MATILDA, sister of the late Duke of Gloucester, and cousin of the Kings George IV. and William, and of Queen Victoria's father, died November 29, in the 72d year of her age.

The Queen has suspended her visits to the nobility, and was said to be "attending personally to the duties of maternity at Windsor Castle, or making preparations for the enjoyment of the approaching festive season of Christmas."

A robbery, to the extent of £40,000, principally in bank notes, was committed upon the banking house of Messrs. Rogers, Towgood & Co., London, between Saturday night, 30th ultimo, and the Monday morning following.

A daring act of piracy was committed in the very midst of the shipping in the port of Gibraltar, on the night of the 5th ultimo, by a party of Spaniards, masked, and armed with long knives, who boarded a Sardinian polacca, and robbed her of various articles.

IRELAND.

MR. O'CONNELL has again taken the field in support of Repeal. He attended the regular weekly meetings of the Repeal Association at Dublin, and made addresses to encourage his friends to persevere in "the one great paramount object." Liberal contributions were acknowledged from various parts of America. The Rev. Mr. MORLIARTY, from Philadelphia, was present at one of the meetings, for the purpose of raising money for rebuilding the churches destroyed in that city during the riots. Mr. O'Connell bitterly assailed "the brutal and barbarous mob that got the authorities to disarm the Roman Catholics, and then attacked them." Mr. MORLIARTY, on rising to address the meeting, was received with loud cheering, and he proceeded to speak at some length upon the subject of his mission. Mr. O'CONNELL had also spoken at Limerick and other places. His appearance in public after his sojourn at Derrynane, was welcomed everywhere with the utmost enthusiasm. At the Dublin Municipal election Repealers were returned in all the contested wards, and in all the uncontested wards except two. Mr. O'Connell was re-elected Alderman of the Four Courts ward. The late crop of potatoes in Ireland is found to exceed the produce of any year on record.

FRANCE.

The Paris dates are to the 1st instant. The two Chambers are convoked for the 26th. The *Revue des Deux Mondes* announces that the different sections of the Opposition intend to take a more united and moderate course next session, and to avow themselves as much as M. Guizot in favor of the *entente cordiale* with England; a purpose which the *Revue* considers to threaten the Minister with a much more formidable antagonism than he has yet encountered. The